[CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,
Received up to 19th March, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Habíb-i-Hind* (Cawnpore), of the 16th March, refer- Circulation, 200 copies.
ring to the news lately received from
Central Asian affairs. London about the state of Central Asian affairs, observes that apparently the object of the British Government in occupying Kandahar, in case Herat should pass from the Amír, is to keep the Amír under control. But the measure appears to be unnecessary and objectionable on the following grounds:—In the first place, there is no reason to doubt the loyalty of the Amír. Secondly, if Abdu-l-Rahmán cast in his lot with Russians, the possession of Kandahar would be more a source of weakness than of strength to us. Thirdly, the Amír may not consent to the occupation of Kandahar, and the occupation, if carried out against his will, would drive him into rebellion. Hence Government should carefully consider the subject in all its aspects before taking such a step.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 19th March, in com- Circulation, 600 copies.
menting upon the same subject, re-
The same. marks that, so long as natives are

happy and contented, foreign invaders can do no injury to the British Indian Empire.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Mixed cases.

A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 15th March, referring to the sentence passed by the Panjáb Chief Court in the case of Kelly, a European soldier, who had shot a native, observes that European soldiers deserve to be congratulated on their good luck. If any one of them kills a native, he will be sent to England, fed and clothed there, and also brought back to this country, if he chooses to return, at the expense of the Indian tax-payer! But he should take care not to lay violent hands on a comrade, otherwise he is sure to be condemned to the gallows, as is clear from another judgment of the Chief Court. The editor remarks that a European soldier who kills a native really kills two birds with one stone. He has the satisfaction of shooting a "black pig" and also enjoys a trip to England at the public expense.

Sale of court-fee stamps at the camps of officers, Panjáb.

The same paper states that hitherto, when district officers went on tour, the petition-writers, who followed their camps, always kept a stock of court-fee stamps with them, and petitioners could easily get stamps from them. But the new system has rendered this arrangement impracticable, because such stamps are now sold only at the Government treasuries, and the treasurer writes his own name and that of the purchaser on each stamp sold. Hence petitioners are unable to get stamps at the camps of officers. If it be inexpedient to attach a licensed stamp-vendor to the camp of each officer, one of the ministerial officials who accompany an officer on tour should be empowered to sell stamps.

Disestablishment of the Church in India.

The same paper is glad to say that the question of the disestablishment of the Church in this country has again come to the front, and calls upon natives to endeavour to relieve

themselves of this unjust burden, which amounts to no less than 20 lakhs of rupees a year. The grounds on which the maintenance of the Ecclesiastical Department is sought to be defended are not tenable. In the first place, it is contended that the abolition of that Department would involve a breach of promise on the part of Government, inasmuch as every European officer appointed in England for service in this country is told at the time of his appointment that Government will provide for his spiritual wants. This difficulty could be easily surmounted. Those to whom this promise has been already made should be paid a small allowance and told to make their own arrangements, and no such promise should be made in future. Secondly, it is contended that it is as necessary for Goverment to look after the spiritual well-being of its servants as after their health. But Hindús and Musalmáns apart, Government does not supply spiritual aid even to all classes of its Christian servants. This indulgence is shown only to the members of the Church of England. Thirdly, it is argued that when Government has granted religious endowments to Hindús and Musalmáns, they should have no objection to the appointment of chaplains to minister to the wants of Christians. Now it is well known that Government has granted no such endowments. On the contrary, it has confiscated many such endowments. The advocates of the Ecclesiastical Department seem to mean non-confiscation by the word grant here. In that sense all things which a European Government servant possesses, including his wife and children, may with equal reason be called a gift from Government.

Circulation, 1,800 copies.

Appointment of a native Judge to the Chief Court, Lahore.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 19th March, hopes that, when a vacancy occurs in the Lahore Chief Court in May next, the opportunity will be taken to elevate a native to the bench of that Court. If this concession, which has long been enjoyed by other provinces, be not extended to the Panjáb in the time of such liberal-minded men as Lord

Ripon and Sir Charles Aitchison, that province will have little chance of obtaining it in future. As Panjábis do not yield the palm in loyalty and enterprise to their brethren in other provinces, the editor hopes against hope that they will not be left out in the cold.

Failure of justice in mixed cases.

The same paper states that it will be remembered that at the time of passing the Ilbert Act Lord Ripon observed from his place in the Legislative Council that, if Europeans abused the privilege of trial by jury and brought it into contempt, Government would be obliged to withdraw it from them. The conduct of juries in two or three mixed trials that have lately taken place clearly shows that Europeans have taken no note of His Lordship's warning. At the late criminal sessions in the Lahore Chief Court two cases came on for hearing. In one case the accused, a European soldier, who was charged with the murder of a comrade, was sentenced to be hanged, and in the other the accused, another European soldier, who had killed a "nigger," was entirely acquitted. It is evident from the judgments recorded by the presiding Judge that he is not at all to blame, and that he acted only in accordance with the verdicts of the juries. In another case the scene was laid at Surat. When Mr. Gulâb Dás of Surat dismissed one Mr. Pattison, an engineer, who was in his service, the latter, accompanied by his wife, went to the house of the former, carrying a large knife, to demand his pay. Mr. Gulâb Dás thought that, if he beat Mr. Pattison, he and his servants were sure to be condemned to the jail for some time, but that, if Mr. Pattison succeeded in killing him, his death would be ascribed to a rupture of the spleen and Mr. Pattison would escape scot-free. This induced Mr. Gulâb Dás to avoid a conflict, and therefore he left his house. The police were able to take the knife from Mr. Pattison with difficulty. The Magistrate of Surat did not himself deal with the case, but sent it on to the High Court at Bombay, in order

that the accused might have the advantage of being tried by a sympathetic jury of his countrymen. The jury empanelled consisted of nine men, of whom six belonged to the race of the accused, one was a Portaguese, one a Jew, and one a Musalmán, who did not know English at all. It is almost needless to say that Mr. Pattison was acquitted. These trials speak for themselves and any comments are unnecessary. It is obvious that jury trial in its present shape leads to constant failures of justice in mixed cases.

Pleadership Examination, Panjáb.

A correspondent of the same paper, adverting to the comments of that paper on the Pleadership Examination held in the Panjáb (*vide* page 191 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 12th March), remarks that the Urdú candidates for the Examination labour under a very serious disadvantage. Many important law books, such as Mr. Powell's Revenue Manual, Mr. Rattigan's Civil Law, Mr. Broughton's Civil Procedure Code, Mr. Rivaz's Registration Act and Limitation Act, Addison's Law of Contract, Mayne's Hindu Law, &c., from which questions are set at the Examination, have not been translated into Urdú.

Urdú *Government Gazette* for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 16th March, complains that although the price of the English and Urdú versions of the *North-Western Provinces* and *Oudh Government Gazette* is equal, the latter is greatly inferior to the former. The Urdú Gazette always publishes Government notifications and orders with delay, and even then it does not publish all of them; as for instance, only a portion of the notifications that appeared in the English Gazette of the 23rd February is to be found in the Urdú Gazette of the 1st March. A copy of all new orders and notifications intended for publication should be at once sent to the Government Translator from the Secretariat in order that they may appear simultaneously in the two versions of the Gazette.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th March, states that hanging is a barbarous mode of punishment and has ceased to be in vogue in almost all the civilised countries of Europe except England. It is surprising that Englishmen, who pride themselves in their civilization and love of mankind, still adhere to the inhuman mode of punishment in question.

Hanging as a mode of punishment.

The same paper, in regard to the proposed stoppage of the practice of granting pensions to Government servants, observes that a large sum of money has to be remitted to England every year for payment of pensions to retired European officers, and that it is necessary to do something to stop this drain. There is no doubt that higher officers, who get handsome salaries, could do without pensions, but lower officials, whose pay is small and who have large families to support, could not as a rule save anything from their pay for their support in old age. There is also another ground on which it would be impolitic to deprive the latter of the concession. In that case they would not do their work with so much honesty and care. Under these circumstances, the editor is of opinion that lower classes of Government servants up to Deputy Collectors and Subordinate Judges should continue to be eligible for pensions.

Stoppage of pensions paid to Government servants.

Circulation, 450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 15th March, referring to the rules made by the Panjáb Government for the election of members of local boards, regrets to say that no intellectual qualification has been fixed, and the result of this will be that illiterate persons will be generally elected members. If the objects of the scheme had been clearly explained to zamíndárs by tahsíldárs in accordance with the orders of Deputy Commissioners, zamíndárs would not give votes in favour of incompetent persons. But tahsíldárs have not done so. They think it beneath their dignity to talk to a

Election of members of Local Boards, Panjáb.

zamíndár. The writer hopes that the Panjáb Government, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners will take good care to secure the election of competent members.

Circulation, 140 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 15th March, argues that, as the use of *ganja* and *charas* is very injurious to the health of the consumer, measures should be adopted to put a stop to it. The writer is glad to say that something has been done in the matter in Behar

Use of intoxicating drugs.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 8th March, states that, as trees absorb noxious gases and have also a great effect on rainfall, Government should encourage the planting of gardens. The editor adds that the trees on the road between Agra and Mainpuri, being very old, should be gradually replaced by new ones.

Encouragement of horticulture.

Circulation, 135 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 14th March, states that the Muhammadan element prevailed in the public meeting held at Aligarh on the 26th February to consider the draft rules framed by the Magistrate to carry out the new local self-government scheme. The rules were read out and passed, but Hindús are not satisfied with them. The object which the scheme has in view will not be attained unless each class of the community is allowed a fair share in the management of local affairs. It is to be hoped that the new Magistrate will quash the proceedings of his predecessor and draw up better rules.

Local self-government, Aligarh.

The same paper expresses deep regret at the transfer of Mr. Thornhill, District and Sessions Judge, from Aligarh, and highly praises him for his good qualities. He was a liberal-minded, good-tempered, and hard-working officer, allowed full liberty of speech to pleaders, and never injured any one. Such men are rare in the Civil Service.

E. S. Thornhill, Esq., C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Aligarh.

Late Bulandshahr fair.

A correspondent of the same paper gives a brief account of the late Bulandshahr fair and praises Mr. Growse, the Magistrate and Collector of that district, for the encouragement which native art has received during his tenure of office. Last year one wooden gate was sent to the Westminster Museum and another to the Calcutta Exhibition from Bulandshahr.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Pay of teachers in the Zila school at Allahabad.

The *Brâhman* (Cawnpore), of the 15th March, in a communicated article, complains that, although the Zila school at Allahabad has always been very successful at the Entrance and the Anglo-vernacular Middle Class Examinations, none of the teachers in that school, except the head-master, receive adequate pay. In the time of Mr. Kempson, late Director of Public Instruction, the municipal committee paid a monthly allowance of Rs 50 to the second master, but that allowance has lately been stopped.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Extraction of lymph from the vesicles of vaccinated children.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 15th March, states that the extracting of lymph from the vesicles of vaccinated children for purposes of vaccination is very objectionable and prevents vaccination from becoming as popular as otherwise it would be. Sometimes vaccinators carry vaccinated children with them from house to house for the purpose. A child is naturally frightened when lymph is extracted from its vesicle. Moreover, the application of vaccine matter obtained from an unhealthy child to a healthy one injures the health of the latter. This mischievous practice should be put a stop to and some other arrangement made for the supply of good vaccine matter to vaccinators.

Circulation 600 copies.

Prevalence of bribery and corruption among native subordinate officials.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 12th March, states that among other causes, such as inadequate pay, backward condition of education, &c., the prevalence of bribery and corruption among the *amla* classes is due to the insecu-

sibility of European officers to the people. If European officers throw their doors open to the people, they will have ample opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the sentiments and feelings of the latter, and native subordinate officials, who are corrupt, will mend their ways through fear of detection. Private gentlemen could also do a great deal in the way of checking the evil by expelling such officials from society.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Embezzlement of public money by postal officials.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 12th March, adverting to the case of the sub-postmaster of Haidarpur, Ráe Bareli, who has been charged with embezzling Rs. 500, remarks that such embezzlements are pretty frequent and are chiefly due to the small rates of pay allowed to postal officials. The men in charge of smaller post-offices receive deposits in savings banks and issue money-orders, while their pay does not exceed Rs. 15. Postal officials, who have always a large amount of public money in their charge, should be required to furnish suitable security, but they should be given adequate pay.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Transfer of the Rájputána-Málwa State Railway to the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company.

An Ajmere correspondent of the *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore) of the 17th March, adverting to the proposed transfer of the management of the Rájputána State Railway to the Bombay and Baroda Company, remarks that the proposal seems to have originated in a mean desire to deprive the men employed on that line of their claims to pension. The measure will also involve loss to the assistants in the Railway head-offices at Ajmere in another way. As they were unable to get lodgings in the city on reasonable terms, the manager of the Railway induced them to build their own houses outside the city and even advanced them six months' pay for the purpose. If the line is made over to the Company, they will probably have to abandon their houses to their great loss, because the Company is sure

to remove the head-offices from Ajmere to Bombay. The removal of the offices will leave the new public building, which has been constructed at a cost of six or seven lakhs of rupees, unoccupied and will also be a severe blow to the growing prosperity of Ajmere. Under these circumstances, the writer hopes Government will induce the Company not to remove the head-offices from Ajmere.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 13th March, states that since the Rájputáná-Málwa Railway has been connected with the Bombay-Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, the traffic on the Rájputáná line has largely increased. Carriages are always over-crowded, and numbers of passengers are often left behind at large stations, particularly at the Bandikui junction, to their great inconvenience. If a man, whose son or brother is to be married, and who has to take his friends and relatives by the Rájputáná line to the bride's house, does not secure reserved accommodation for them; he is unable to take all of them with him by the same train. Many of them are left behind for want of room, and this greatly interferes with the arrangements made for the celebration of the marriage. Eight passengers are usually seated in each compartment, but this number is rather too large, because the carriages are considerably smaller than those used on the broad-gauge lines. In order to remedy these evils the number of carriages attached to the local train should be increased by ten or twelve carriages and the speed of the train should be augmented. (A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 15th March, also complains that the present arrangements for the carriage of passenger traffic on the Rájputána line are insufficient, and proposes that trains should run more frequently and the number of carriages in the trains be increased. Arrangements for the distribution of third class tickets should be also improved. One booking office is not sufficient for the requirements of that class of passengers at the larger stations.)

Rájputáná-Málwa Railway.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nydya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 12th March, states that a full account of the proceedings of the Railway Conference has not yet been published, but some of the reforms in railway management decided upon by the Conference have been made public. The editor briefly describes those reforms and observes that they will probably prove useful both to traders and passengers. But two other reforms are urgently needed. Something ought to be done to prevent over-crowding in third class carriages. Railway officials are in the habit of placing more than the fixed number of passengers in each compartment. Above all, it is necessary to afford facilities to females for travelling. Females are at present put to great inconvenience in dealing with young European officials. A female ticket-collector, or at least a native ticket-collector, should be attached to each large station to look after the comfort of female passengers.

Railway Conference.

Circulation, 610 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 18th March, is of opinion that communications sent by correspondents to editors should be exempted from postage, or, at all events postage on such communications should be reduced to quarter of an anna. Quarter-anna postage stamps should be made for the purpose, and they should be sold to editors or to correspondents direct. The editor remarks that the scheme may be attended with some difficulty in practice, but the idea is a good one and deserves consideration at the hands of postal authorities.

Postage on communications sent by correspondents to editors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 700 copies.

The *Desh Upkárak* (Lahore), of the 15th March, gives a brief account of the conversion of Harvas Rám, a native of Dehra Ghází Khán, to Islám and of his reversion to the Hindú religion. He became a Musalmán in 1879, when he was a mere boy eighteen years old, receiving instruction

Readmission of a Muhammadanised Hindú to the Hindú community.

at the Normal School at Lahore. He passed the different examinations of the Panjáb University in Arabic with credit, taking the degree of M. O. L. in 1883. In December, 1883, he successfully competed for the Munsifship Examination and is about to be appointed a Munsif. Being dissatisfied with his new religion he lately applied to the Árya Samáj of Amritsar for admission to that body. The Samáj, after sending him to the Ganges to bathe and making him undergo other ceremonies prescribed by the Vedas, has again made him a Hindú. The editor congratulates the whole Hindú community on his return to it, is glad to say that the labours of the late Swámi Dayá Nand Saraswati, the founder of the Árya Samáj, have begun to bear fruit, and hopes that other Hindús, who have adopted other creeds by mistake, will follow the example of Harvas Rám.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ..	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	March 15th ..	March 16th ...	150 copies.
2	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Tri-weekly...	Diwan Búta Singh,	„ 11th, 12th & 14th.	„ 13th, 14th & 17th respectively.	500 „
3	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwája Yúsuf Alí,	„ 14th ...	„ 16th ...	200 „
4	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto	Diláwar Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 17th ...	134 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 11th ...	„ 14th ...	100 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 12th & 15th	„ 15th & 17th respectively.	1,800 „
7	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ..	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ 11th ...	„ 16th ...	...
8	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	„ 11th & 15th	„ 18th & 17th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
9	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ..	Sadá Nand ..	„ 10th ...	„ 13th ...	98 copies.
10	*Anis-i-Hind* ...	Agrá ..	Urdú ..	Bi-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...	...
11	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	*Arya Mitra* ...	Amritsar...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Káshi Rám ...	„ 12th ..	„ 15th ...	...
13	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ..	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	„ 11th ...	„ 16th ...	110 copies.
14	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	„ 14th ...	„ „ ...	135 „

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
15	*Bhárat Vilás* ...	Agrá ..	Hindí ..	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwán Dás ...	March 10th ...	March 16th ...	150 copies.
16	*Brahman*	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Pratáp Náráyan ...	For March ...	„ „ ..	400 „
17	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú	Weekly ...	Thakur Prasád	March 8th ...	„ 15th ...	200 „
18	*Habdabn-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhammad Husain,	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ..	450 „
19	*Dabtar-l-Mulk* ...	Bhupal ...	Ditto ..	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	Feb. 24th & 9th March.	„ 16th ...	349 „
20	*Delhí Punch* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	March 12th ..	„ 14th ...	310 „
21	*Desh Updtrak* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 15th	„ 17th ...	700 „
22	*Dharm Jiwan* ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Monthly ..	Sheo Náráin ...	For March ...	„	150 „
23	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Gangá Sahái ..	March 12th ...	„ 16th ...	40 „
24	*Habib-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Praim Naráin	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	200 „
25	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	„ 13th ...	„ 15th ...	550 „
26	*Hindustání* ..	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád	„ 12th, 6th & 19th.	„ 13th & 19th respectively.	600 „
27	*Islám* ..	Meerut ...	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Muhammad Mír ...	„ 14th ...	„ 16th ...	330 „
28	*Jaipur Gazette* ..	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú.	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	„ 15th ...	„ 19th ...	200 „
29	*Jalwa-i-Tür* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ..	Weekly ..	Ganeshi Lál ...	„ 16th ..	„ „ ...	90 „
30	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moráddbád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 15th ...	„ „ ...	125 „
31	*Jammú Gazette* ...	Jammú ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ..	Muhammad Nisár Alí	„ 12th ...	„ 18th ...	... ...
32	*Kánpahalj Prakash,*	Shábjahánpur.	Hindí ..	Monthly ...	Sita Ram ...	For March ...	„ 16th ...	... ...
33	*Karnámah* ..	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	March 10th	„ 13th ...	250 „

34	*Kdshf Pattrikd* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„	14th ...	„	17th ...	600 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)	
35	*Katehar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Hussain ...	„	11th ...	„	14th ...	50 copies.	
36	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„	3rd ...	„	15th ...	350	„
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	„	16th ...	„	17th ...	140	„
38	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Naráin ...	„	„ ...	„	19th ...	180	„
39	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lál ...	„	12th ...	„	17th ...	600	„
40	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Munshi Harsukh Rái.	„	11th, 13th, & 15th	„	14th, 15th & 17th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)	
41	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Háfiz Abdullah ...	„	9th ...	„	18th ...	72 copies.	
42	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Iqbálu-l-dín ...	„	12th ...	„	19th ...	165	„
43	*Lyall Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„	16th ...	„	„ ...	...	
44	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„	10th ...	„	14th ...	100	„
45	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„	11th ...	„	13th ...	200	„
46	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„	8th ...	„	„ ...	40	„
47	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán,*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„	8th & 15th	„	14th & 19th respectively.	100	„
48	*Núr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah Khán,	„	16th ...	„	19th ...	140	„
49	*Nitra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„	17th ...	„	„ ...	250	„
50	*Munidu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„	8th ...	„	15th ...	160	„
51	*Nasar-i-Asam* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Alí ...	„	10th ...	„	16th ...	175	„
52	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhu-llah Khán ...	„	16th ...	„	18th ...	150	„
53	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Hargopal ...	„	8th ...	„	15th ...	150	„
54	*Nasim-i-Agrá* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	„	15th ...	„	16th ...	325	„
55	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín ...	„	14th ...	„	17th ...	...	
56	*Núr-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	„	13th ...	„	15th ...	750	„
57	*Núru-l-Abcár* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roshan Lál ...	„	„ ...	„	16th ...	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)	

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
58	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	March 15th	March 16th ...	349 copies.
59	*Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 8th & 15th	„ 14th & 19th respectively.	200 „
60	*Nusratu-l-Islám* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Nusrat Alí ...	For March ...	„ 16th ...	30 „
61	*Nyáyá Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	Weekly ...	Basdeo Bháskar ...	March 12th ...	„ 18th ...	400 „
62	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th & 19th	„ 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th & 19th, respectively.	410 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
63	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 11th ...	„ 13th ...	450 copies.
64	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Asím,	„ 12th & 15th	„ 15th & 18th respectively.	250 „
65	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	„ 15th ...	„ 16th ...	150 „
66	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ 10th ...	„ 14th ...	300 „
67	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	„ 17th ...	„ 17th ...	700 „
68	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 12th ...	„ 15th ...	...
69	*Public Opinion* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	„ 17th ...	„ 18th ...	...
70	*Qaisari Akhbár* ...	Jullundar,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 15th ...	„ 16th ...	108 „
71	*Rafáh-i-Am* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diván Chand ...	„ 8th ...	„ 17th ...	600 „
72	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	„ 15th ...	„ „ ...	...
73	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	„ 12th ...	„ 13th ...	...
74	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	„ 11th & 18th	„ 15th & 19th respectively.	450 „

75	*Rájpútánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	„ 17th ...	„ 19th ...	263	„
76	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	„ 12th ...	„ 14th ...	700	„
77	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Mathurá Dás	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...	120	„
78	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 13th ...	„ 16th ..	320	„
79	*Saftr-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	„ 15th ...	„ 18th ...	300	„
80	*Sajjan Kirtí Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Banshí Dhar ...	„ 10th ...	„ 16th ...	200	„
81	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meernt ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	„ „ ...	„ 13th ...	120	„
82	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	„ 11th ...	„ „ ..	175	„
83	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	„ 12th ...	„ 15th ...	...	...
84	*Tahzíb* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	90	„
85	*Tamannáí* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	125	„
86	*Táidu-l-Islám* ..	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Amjad Ali ...	For Dec., 1883 & Jan., 1884.	„ 15th ...	...	...
87	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	March 14th ...	„ „ ...	110	„
88	*Táttya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ..	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kirrár Husain ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	150	„
89	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ...		Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	„ 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, & 16th	„ 11th, 13th 14th, 15th, 17th & 18th respectively.	900	„
90	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthi ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	„ 3rd & 10th	„ 14th ...	120	„
91	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ..	Ghásípur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín ...	„ 10th ...	„ 16th ...	300	„

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PRIYÁ DÁS,
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